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July 18, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 81 2 p.m. 89
Humidity 93 68

July 18, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 79 2 p.m. 84
Humidity 86 65

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THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1918.

四拜禮 號八十月七英港香

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PER ANNUM.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE GERMAN OFFENSIVE IN FRANCE.

FRENCH SAY THEY HAVE SITUATION WELL IN HAND.

HOW THE GERMANS RAN BEFORE THE AMERICANS.

London, July 18.
A French communique says:—South of the Marne, the Germans were unable to pass the line from St. Agnan, La Chapelle, Mont Houdon and the southern confines of the forest of Bouquigny. We took one thousand prisoners in this region. We held Marenilleport. North of the Marne, we held the enemy at the southern approaches to Châtillon and on the south-eastern borders of Rodemet Wood. There is no appreciable change on the rest of the line. The enemy made no attempt during the night.

East of Rheims, the Germans, exhausted by their fruitless struggle yesterday, were unable to pass beyond our cover zone, which runs through Prunay and the southern borders of the woods, north of the Roman high road as far as Saippie in the region north of Souaf and Perthes les Harlus. Our battle positions have not been encroached upon anywhere. The prisoners report that the German losses yesterday were extremely high.

French and Italians Tenaciously Resisting.

London, July 15.
A French communique says:—Between Dormans and Rheims the Franco-Italians are tenaciously resisting on the line from Châtillon-sur-Marne to Ouchery, Marfaux and Bouilly. East of Rheims, the attack, which extended from Sillery to Main de Messier, encountered an impregnable defence. The enemy renewed his efforts against Prunay and Les Marquises in the regions north of Prosmes and Souain, but, despite repeated attacks, he has been unable to breach the fighting position.

Is it the Main Attack?

London, July 18.
Reuter is authoritatively informed that up to eight o'clock last night the situation on the French front had changed very little. Attacks were continued yesterday by the armies of Von Below and Von Boehn, the two left armies of the Crown Prince's group. East of Rheims, until seven o'clock in the evening, heavy enemy attacks were made along the whole front, especially at Souain, in which tanks assisted. There was also an attack on Prunay, in which the Germans captured a small wood south-east of the village. All the attacks in this region, with the exception of these two, were repulsed with very heavy loss. The French line of resistance is everywhere intact.

West of Rheims, the heaviest attacks were launched in the Marne valley and south of Dormans. The enemy threw six bridges over the Marne between Dormans and Bouilly along a four-mile front. At no point west of Rheims has the enemy penetrated the French positions for more than four miles. The Americans have re-captured Soisy and Ouzouer.

So far the evidence shows that the enemy intended to make a really big effort. Out of over thirty German Divisions hitherto engaged, a large proportion came from Prince Rupprecht's Army, this being regarded as improbable that the Germans will undertake another offensive while the present offensive is proceeding. The idea that this is a diversion can definitely be put aside. The situation is distinctly good. The French are quite satisfied and say they have the situation well in hand.

The enemy's progress on the first day was nothing like that of the March or May offensives. Evidently the present offensive will not run the same course as the others, though it cannot yet be said that it is definitely held up. The only news this morning is that fighting is progressing.

Military critics agree that it would be premature to describe this as the main German attack, although the size of the offensive, in which it is estimated sixty Divisions are engaged, suggests that it is the main attack. It is known that the Germans have prepared attacks at many other points, notably on the Amiens front.

On the British Front.

London, July 18.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The New Zealanders made a successful raid in the neighbourhood of Habuerne and took over thirty prisoners and twelve machine guns. We slightly improved our line in the Villers Bretonneux sector. After sharp fighting we also took a few prisoners in the neighbourhood of Locux. Hostile artillery is active south-west of Albert. It is somewhat active at different points on the northern British front.

The Enemy's Unfulfilled Plans.

London, July 18.
A Paris semi-official message, dated the 16th instant, says:—Orders issued on prisoners show that the Germans were to reach Epernay on the evening of the 15th, Châlons-sur-Marne on the 16th and Sedan on the 17th. The Germans employed from thirty to thirty-five Divisions, nearly a Division to two kilometres, and sustained heavy losses. The shock Division, instead of being relieved in the evening, was compelled to be sent back in the morning to be reformed. East of Rheims, hundreds of German dead are hanging on the barbed wire, while numerous enemy tanks are strewn the ground.

Appalling Enemy Losses.

London, July 18.
Reuter's correspondents at the French Headquarters, writing on the evening of the 15th, report:—Prisoners state that the Germans planned for the first day of the offensive an advance of twelve miles on the whole front and for the crossing of the Marne. The enemy losses were appalling. He finally threw half a dozen pontoon bridges over, on two of which, thirty-five feet wide, he flung numerous troops across. French airmen raised bombs on concentrated troops which were waiting and on troops crossing the bridges, two of which were destroyed. Altogether, the enemy's gains were far less than on March 21 or May 27.

The American Counter-Attack.

London, July 18.
An American official message dated the 15th instant states that to the east of Chateau Thierry, where the enemy succeeded this morning in crossing the Marne on our front and gaining some ground, we counter-attacked and drove back the enemy to the Marne, taking 500 prisoners. In the Yorges, five trench raids attempted by the enemy broke down.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE GERMAN OFFENSIVE IN FRANCE.

"A Complete Failure."

London, July 18.
Reuter's correspondent at the American Headquarters, writing on the 16th instant, says that reports from the whole battlefield indicate that except in a few minor localities the offensive is hitherto a complete failure, new prisoners saying they are convinced they are beaten. An enemy carrier pigeon message captured to the east of Chateau Thierry says the situation is serious and there is no chance of making further progress in that locality.

East of Rheims early this morning we were not only holding up the enemy's attempt to advance, but we appear to have broken up the spirit of the enemy, and at one place here our counter-attack drove out the enemy from a salient. In the region of Fossy, we improved our positions during the night and drove the enemy across the river, taking prisoners.

Impossible to Achieve Decisive Victory.

London, July 18.
Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters, writing on the afternoon of the 15th, says:—The enemy east of Rheims is operating in Champagne and Poitilleux, the most desolate region in Central France. It is impossible for him to achieve a decisive victory here. It is in no wise clear that this is the main attack; it may be a diversion intended to draw our reserves from Flanders to prepare the way for a German attack in that region. The sea or Paris must be the enemy's final aim; consequently, he will probably throw the whole strength of his attack between Chateau Thierry and Rheims with a view to enlarging his base between the Aisne and the Marne for an attack on Paris.

Americans Capture Many Prisoners.

London, July 18.
Reuter's correspondent at the American Headquarters, writing on Monday evening, states:—The Americans at the river bend now command the river in front of them, so the German plan here has been completely upset. A famous German Division on our left of the bend repeatedly attempted all day to cross, but all the assaults withered under our fire. Not a single German crossed. Our prisoners in the river bend counter attack are now between 1,000 and 1,500, including a complete enemy Brigade Staff. The fighting continues most fiercely.

When the Germans to the south of Jaulonne rushed forward in the morning they had an objective fifteen kilometres distant. They are still remote therefrom. Two hours after the time fixed for reaching it, the Americans organized a counter-attack while open fighting was in progress. The Germans retired hesitatingly at first and soon many broke and ran. Within three hours the enemy was driven back to the river. American machine-guns contributed most effectively in defeating the enemy's plans.

British Not Engaged.

London, July 18.
The Daily News is informed that so far the British have not been engaged in the battle. It is stated in London that the armies in the West are being re-arranged, a number of French units now being in the British lines.

Intermingling of Troops Ceases.

London, July 18.
The Times states that the intermingling of French and British troops has ceased. It says that the British on the Marne have gone north and that the French units at Ypres have rejoined the main French forces.

Before the Offensive.

London, July 15.
A Laval Agency message from Paris, dated the 12th instant, says the capture of Corcy and the storming and carrying of Longpont by the French is a logical sequel to their success at Chavigny on Wednesday. The possession of these points gives them a series of strong outposts guarding the approaches to the north eastern positions of Villers Cotterets forest. For these villages the Germans had to pay, in June, a heavy price in vain attempts to drive the French from the forest.

Fighting Continues with Redoubled Violence.

London, July 18.
A French communique says:—The battle continued towards the end of the afternoon and last evening with redoubled violence. At Chateau Thierry and Rheims, the enemy, accentuating his efforts to enlarge his gains, launched furious attacks. The fighting was particularly violent south of the Marne and in the region of Châtillon. The Franco-American troops resisted the enemy magnificently and counter-attacked vigorously on several occasions.

WAR PRISONERS AGREEMENT.

Difficulty of Carrying Out its Provisions.

London, July 18.
According to Reuter's correspondent at the Hague, speaking at the final meeting of the Prisoners of War Conference, after the agreement, Lord Newton pointed out that though agreement was most difficult it was still more difficult to carry out the provisions owing to the peculiar circumstances, the chief of which was the difficulty of transport, as the Germans held by Britain were scattered throughout the globe. He hoped, however, the provisions would be liberally interpreted by both parties, remembering that any difficulties arising would react on the prisoners themselves.

JAPANESE BATTLESHIP BLOWN UP.

Over Five Hundred Lives Lost.

London, July 18.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, a message from Tokyo says the Japanese battleship Kawachi blew up on July 12 in Tokuyama Bay and sank. It is estimated that over 500 were killed.

AEROPLANES FROM AMERICA.

Can They Cross the Atlantic?

London, July 18.
New York newspapers ascribe to Major General Branner, now on a mission to the United States to co-ordinate Anglo-American aviation efforts, a statement that the British and American Governments may undertake trans-Atlantic flights this year with a view to testing the practicability of sending American aeroplanes to Europe by air.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

AUSTRIA AND PEACE.

Fessler Thrown out by New Premier.

London, July 18.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that Count Burián, in the course of a report on Austro-Hungarian foreign policy, declares "The enemy's obstinacy regarding his territorial demands concerning Alsace-Lorraine, the Trentino, Trieste, the German Colonies, etc., appear to be insurmountable. We are prepared to discuss everything except the cession of our own territory."

INDIAN REFORM.

Loyalty of the Princes.

London, July 17.
The Maharaja of Patiala, in the course of a statement in the Times on the Indian Reform report, testifies to the thoroughness and care with which Mr. Montagu and the Viceroy had conducted the enquiry in India. He says:—"The report is a fitting sequel to the most important inquiry conducted in India in recent years." He is glad to see in the chapter dealing with Indian States references to their war efforts, and says:—"We feel that the King Emperor's quarrel is our quarrel and as far as the Princes are concerned the war has linked us closer if possible than ever to the throne and person of the King Emperor." He does not doubt that he is expressing the opinion of his brother Princes in welcoming whole-heartedly the proposals ensuring, in questions where British India and the Indian States are jointly concerned, that the views of the Princes should be presented to the Government by an authoritative body speaking on their behalf. "We look forward to taking our place in the organic development of the British Empire and if we do this satisfactorily provision must exist for taking our views into account as regards the relations of India as a whole and foreign states, also as regards such questions as defence, currency and Customs." He is unable to speak on behalf of British India as regards the recommendations for the development of Provincial self Government or the suggested changes of the Government of India, but he would draw the attention of his fellow-countrymen to the statement by Sir S. P. Sinha, dated on July 8. He is confident that Sir S. P. Sinha's judgment will receive the most careful consideration in India. The ruling Princes realised how closely the fortunes of their States were interwoven with those of British India and they welcomed such developments designed to associate the people of British India more directly with the responsibilities of administration, as they realised that such changes would tend to promote unity in India and prosperity and contentment in the Empire.

EAST FINCHUR BY ELECTION.

Shanghai, July 17.

The result of the East Finchur bye-election was as follows:—
Mr. Cotton (Coalitionist)... 1,158.
Captain Spencer (Vigilante)... 578.
Mr. Belcher (Independent)... 199.

FRENCH AFFAIRS.

London, July 15.

A Paris message says the Chamber of Deputies has voted for the renewal of the charter of the Bank of France for twenty-five years from July 1, 1921.

A Paris message says a draft Decree for the appropriation of 50 million francs to secure capital expenditure for the construction of Paris Harbour is to be submitted to the Municipal Council.

THE ROYAL SILVER WEDDING.

An Astonishing Display of Gifts.

London, July 18.
The project of offering Her Majesty the Queen a shower of gifts for the wounded, in celebration of their Majesties' Silver Wedding, was a most amazing success. Princess Beatrice, yesterday at St. James Palace, presented Her Majesty the Queen with 575,761 gifts in kind, besides 29,268. The Queen expressed astonishment at the magnificent total from so many parts of the world. It was an astonishing display, Queen Anne's drawing room including a most varied offering from the Dominions. Many cases are still unpacked and other gifts are en route, so the figures are still incomplete.

ON THE ALBANIAN FRONT.

London, July 18.

A French Eastern communique states:—Continuing the pursuit in Albania, we have passed Gramet and reached the outskirts of Okeani and Oroj where we came in contact with the Austrian fortified position on our left. We have established touch with the Italians who have captured Cislavaz heights.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE WAR PRISONERS CONFERENCE.

London, July 15.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law confirmed that the Anglo-German War Prisoners Conference at the Hague had reached an agreement, subject to ratification by the Anglo-German Governments.

The "Daily Telegraph" correspondent at Rotterdam states that Lord Newton, interviewed, considered the prisoners' agreement satisfactory. Neither side had gained any advantage. The negotiations were most difficult owing to the importance attached by the Germans to their prisoners in the Colonies. Sometimes a breakdown threatened, and the difficulties were overcome only at the last moment. The correspondent adds that the agreement comprises the interned in Holland and Switzerland.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

London, July 15.

An Italian official message reports: The Italo-French carried out raids on Asiago Plateau. We repulsed a new attack at Corone.

(Continued on page 8.)

SHIPPING COLLISIONS.

Two Interesting Decisions.

In the Supreme Court of Judicature Court of Appeal, the case of the China Mutual Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., v. The Port of London Authority was decided on May 10 before Lord Justices Pickford, Binkes and Scrutton. It was an appeal of the plaintiffs for judgment of an order for a new trial. The plaintiffs, the China Mutual, of Liverpool, had claimed £3,055 damages in respect of injury sustained by the steamship Polyphemus while entering the East India Dock, London, on Nov. 18, 1916, through a collision between the Polyphemus and the lower pier head at the entrance of the dock, the property of the defendants. The Polyphemus was entering under the directions of the dockmaster and the plaintiffs alleged that the collision was caused by the negligence and breach of duty by the defendants, the Port of London Authority, or their servants. The defendants denied the negligence. The jury found negligence on both sides, and the plaintiffs now appealed. The Court ordered a new trial to be held.

In the collision case off the French coast the action of the owners of s.s. Taikosan Maru v. owners of s.s. Charles Le Borgne has been decided by Mr. Justice Hill. The learned Judge found the collision was due to the neglect of the overtaking ship, the Taikosan Maru, to keep out of the way of the overtaken ship, the Charles Le Borgne. He therefore pronounced the Taikosan Maru alone to blame.

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows:—

Yunnan's Representative. Chia Fan, the President of the Provincial Assembly of Yunnan, has arrived. He has been appointed by Tong Chi-yao as representative of the Province with full power in the Military Government.

Provincial Revenue. As most of the Provincial revenue has been taken over by the local Military Authority, the chief of the Financial Department has decided to establish branch departments in Shoochow and Chinchow.

A Report Denied. The secretary of the Civil Governor has been authorised to ask the press to correct a report that the Governor is recruiting ten battalions of soldiers and to find out from what source the report was obtained.

Urgent Matters. Shum Chun-han and Wu Ting-fang have agreed that before the arrival of Sun Yat-sen, Tang Shao-yi and Luk Wing-ting the general meeting of the Government cannot take place but three important matters must first be attended to—the various departments must be established so as to control the administrations of various provinces; the financial position of the various provinces must be thoroughly investigated; a special financial organ for supplying military expenses must be established.

German Intrigue. An official communication to the Authority from the British Consul says he is authorised by the British Minister in Peking to state that enemy subjects in Shanghai are dispatching a number of youths to the island to carry out intrigue for the benefit of their own countries, and as enemy subjects in Canton may do the same thing, they should be strictly watched.

DONT FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
TO-MORROW.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

GENERAL NEWS.

Physical Deterioration in Japan.

An authority at the Japanese Statistics Bureau is quoted as saying that of late, there has been a noticeable decline in the birthrate in Tokyo, probably because of the increased difficulty of living. In Osaka the military authorities complain that the constitution of the younger generation shows signs of much deterioration. The authorities say that if a young man is 5.1 shaku in stature, he should have a weight of at least 13.5 kwan. This year's conscripts, whose examination in Osaka has just been concluded, are however, much below this standard for a man who 5.2 shaku in height weighed no more than 12.8 kwan. The proportion of Osaka conscripts who came up to the required military standard was in the best parts only one in six, and in the worst only one in nine.

Riveting not a New Sport.

Mr. J. Hill, secretary of the Boiler-makers' Society has issued a circular deprecating riveting competitions, and arguing that these record breaking contests are no criterion of what individual men or squads can do. "Riveting has never been a sport," he says, "and in these times our members have never been more deadly earnest, and we shall not allow our members to be turned into gladiators to provide sport for the idle rich—a sport which is already having adverse effects and is reducing the total output, besides undermining the good results which we have established for the co-operation and unification of our efforts in the national cause." The circular adds that record-breaking contests are against the Boiler-makers' Society rules, which state that piecework is undesirable. Any members assisting in such contests are therefore to be proceeded against under the rules.

Liquid Chinese Eggs.

At Westminster Police Court before Mr. Cecil Chapman, the proceedings were concluded in a case in which a retailer was summoned at the instance of the Westminster City Council, under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, for selling liquid eggs that contained boric acid preservative in the proportion of over 64 grains to the pound, which, the summons alleged, was injurious to health. The case had a protracted hearing and many expert witnesses were called. Mr. Ernest Wild, K.C., for the defence, stated that the importation of liquid eggs from China was an industry that had been captured from the Germans since the outbreak of the war. He contended that this industry was rendered possible by the use of the preparation, which was harmless to the general community. Mr. Chapman held that there was a complete absence of proof that the use of preservative had resulted in injury to any section of the public. He dismissed the summons with 50 guineas costs.

Food Strike in Japanese School.

A school strike consequent upon reduced rations of Japanese rice is reported from Takaka, Toyama Prefecture. It is reported that on the 15th ultimo about forty second-year students of the Mercantile Marine School, when examinations in English were held, wrote no answers on the paper provided, but withdrew to their dormitory, which is attached to the school. In the dormitory the students held a meeting, passed a resolution, packed up their belongings, and returned home. Up to the 23rd instant only a dozen of them had returned to school. As to the cause of the trouble, Mr. Suzuki, the Principal of the school, says that as the students at the dormitory often contract stomach trouble in summer, the portion of Japanese rice in the diet has been reduced by way of precaution, and that this presumably is the cause of the students' dissatisfaction. Whether the reduction is in favour of foreign rice is not stated. Japanese rice is not usually regarded as liable to cause stomach trouble, though sometimes people mix it with beans or barley to prevent heart-burn—a mixture which the poorer country people use for economy's sake.

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BRITISH TRADE SAFEGUARDS.

Report of Balfour Committee.

Important recommendations for the promotion and safeguarding of British trade are made in the final report of the Committee appointed by Mr. A. G. A. in July, 1916, on Commercial and Industrial Policy After the War. The Committee, in the introduction to the report, point out that a permanent improvement in our industrial and commercial position after the war can be obtained only from better organisation of the trade concerned, but those interested will almost certainly look for assistance from the Government in a variety of ways, and the question involving tariffs will have to be considered and dealt with. The main object of the report, it is added, is to lay down the general lines of policy on which permanent provision should be made in the light of the experience of the war for safeguarding and the promotion of British industry and commerce in the future. Shipping policy is not dealt with, but it is recommended that the Government should consider specially the whole shipping position as soon as it receives the report of the Departmental Committee of the Board of Trade on the subject, and a suggestion is made that, while it may be desirable to restrict for a period the use of

British ports by German shipping, any policy which would tend to check the use of our ports by foreign shipping generally would be inexpedient.

The chief conclusion of the Committee may be summarised as follows:—

Output and Raw Materials.—Every effort should be made by employers and workpeople to attain the largest possible production after the war. The importation of goods of enemy origin should continue to be prohibited, subject to licences in exceptional cases, for at least a year after peace. Joint control by the Allies of important commodities required for the restoration of their industries. Government control of alien interests in British sources of supply of commodities of vital military importance. Mining leases in certain cases to be reserved for the British subjects. A permanent statutory "Special Industries Board" to be established to promote "key" or "pivotal" industries producing special commodities (e.g., optical glass and drugs) essential to national safety; financial help to be given where needed and, if necessary, the Government to undertake the manufacture.

Safeguards Against Penetration.—Except in a few occupations (e.g., pilot and patent agents), no special restrictions to be imposed on the participation of aliens in commercial and industrial undertakings in Great Britain. Safeguards, however, may be secured by requiring the registration of foreign commercial

travellers, the registration of title to property, the disclosure of alien holdings of stocks or shares, and stringent police regulations for subjects of present enemy countries.

It would be unwise to check the establishment or continuance of the agencies or branches of foreign banks in Great Britain, but they should be licensed annually and the Government should withhold or revoke licences if they are used for political or other improper purposes.

Combines and co-operation.—Every encouragement should be given by the Government to the formation of combinations of manufacturers and others to secure supplies of materials. The manufacturers should themselves co-operate in regard to production, including standardisation and scientific and industrial research. The antagonistic attitude of the State and the public towards combinations for marketing should be modified. Combinations of employers are on the whole beneficial to the workers but the Government should have adequate information about their extent and operations.

Finance And Industry.—No approval of the project for an Imperial Bank of Industry. As a rule the State should not provide capital, but the Treasury should consider, in consultation with representatives of banking and commerce, the problems of taxation, currency, and the foreign exchanges in relation to the re-establishment of industry. The existing control of capital issues

should be relaxed as rapidly as circumstances permit. The principles on which Income-tax is based should be fully reviewed at the earliest possible date.

Fiscal Policy.—The producers of this country are entitled to require from the Government that they should be protected in their home market against "dumping" and against the introduction of "swasted" goods by action on the lines (though not necessarily in the precise form) adopted in Canada. As regards other industries, protection by Customs duties or in other forms should be afforded only to selected branches of industry, either for national safety or on the ground that no industry of real importance to our economic strength should be weakened by foreign competition or brought under alien domination. Preferential treatment should be accorded to the British Overseas Dominions and possessions in respect of any Customs duties now or hereafter to be imposed in the United Kingdom, and consideration should be given to other forms of Imperial Preference. Denunciation of existing commercial treaties is unnecessary, but consideration should be given to the possibility of utilising for purposes of negotiation with the Allies and present neutrals any duties which may be imposed in accordance with the foregoing principles. A strong and competent board, with an independent status, should be established to examine into all applications from industries for State assistance, and frame proposals.

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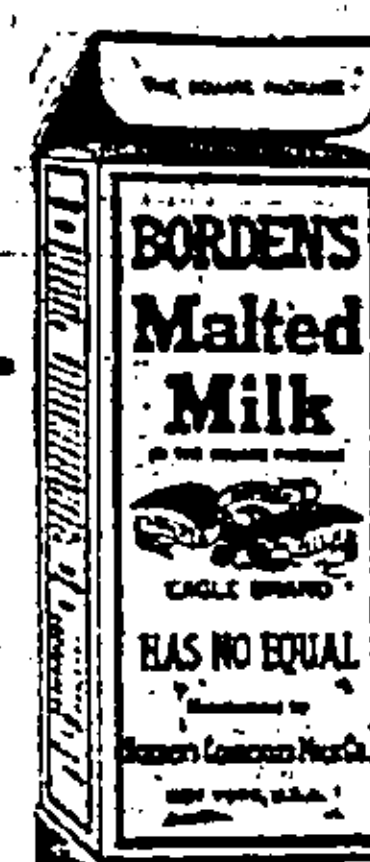
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The rates per quarter and per mensem, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

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The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamien, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1918.

A GREAT NATIONAL WORK.

From recent Home papers and from other sources it would be seen that in London and elsewhere Life-Boat Day had been held and the customary appeals made on behalf of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution, which may truly be said to be carrying on a great national work. Although we in this distant outpost of Empire take no active part in the work of the Royal Life-Boat Institution we recognise its worth and the advantages that are to be derived from its maintenance. It, therefore, is a pleasure to call attention to its manifold activities, which cannot be too widely known and are doubtless of much interest to many in this great and important seaport. The Institution deserves exceedingly well of England and the Empire because it devotes its resources and energies wholly to the saving of life at sea, and how much we now owe to the sea everyone can tell. The Navy and the Mercantile Marine bear a great debt of gratitude to the brave life-boatmen, and the country and all interested ought to give generous support. There is now very urgent need of it. Since the Institution came into being it has been instrumental in saving no fewer than 56,439 lives at the latest report, but the salient fact, now to be remembered, is that the life-boat service has rescued 4,612 lives since the outbreak of war, and that 1,501 of these lives were imperilled directly by the tragic incidents of the war. Moreover, no fewer than 158 vessels have been brought safely into port. This is a great and noble record.

The harrowing tragedies of the sea, due to the dastardly use of the submarine and mine, will form a black feature in the history of the war, but it will be a chapter illuminated with the splendid courage of our seamen. Perils have never daunted the merchant seamen, and never deterred the life-boatmen from their humane work. As Lord Jellicoe says, the work of the Life-Boat Institution should come home to all in a new light. Last year on the approach of Life-Boat Day, Sir David Beatty sent a noble message straight from the heart of the Navy. The Grand Fleet, he said, wished all success. Through the years of peace the heroic life-boatmen had shown that the British sailor was "ever ready to do his duty with that indifference to danger which is our birthright from the sea." "There," he added, "is the spirit which will bring us triumph and through the greatest peril which has ever befallen our beloved country."

There are reasons why the Institution deserves well on all sides. All the younger men have gone off to sea, mostly in the magnificent work of the mine-sweepers. It is their own work, for the sweeping up of mines means the saving of life. The veteran coxswains and crews of the life-boats are carrying on their strenuous and heroic duties at every call, fighting for human life, and displaying the finest qualities of our race. It is melancholy to reflect that the arm of the National Life-Boat Institution has been shortened by the war. The insufficiency of labour in the shipyards has made it necessary to postpone the construction of many motor life-boats, and of works connected with life-boat slings, and no one can doubt that the lives of many seamen have been forfeited who otherwise would have been saved. Very heavy capital expenditure will be involved for such work and meanwhile the regular duties of the Institution are being carried on at greatly increased cost, owing to the conditions of the war. It is a literal truth that every Briton at home and abroad has a personal interest in the Royal National Life-Boat Institution, which to-day as in the past continues to perform work of the utmost importance and value to the nation and the Empire as a whole.

The Renewed Enemy Offensive.

The protracted lull on the Western Front—broken only by several very successful "pin-pricks" by the Allied Forces—has been unmistakably brought to an end by another attempt, on a big scale, on the part of the Germans to break through the Allied ranks. On this occasion the initial attacks were launched against French and American troops, and a very determined effort was made to advance on a front of thirty miles—(between Chateau Thierry and Brigny, which is three-quarters of a mile south-west of Rheims)—while a second (equally determined) effort was made on a front of twenty-five miles east of Rheims between Prunay and Maisons des Champs. A certain amount of success has attended the strenuous efforts of the enemy, as it could not but do, owing to the enormous number of troops engaged in the attack—no less, it is computed, than thirty to thirty-five divisions, or nearly a division to two kilometres. There appears to be, according to the telegrams, some doubt as to whether or not the present aggressive action may be termed the enemy's "main offensive," and the opinion seems to be that it is probably as powerful an effort as the enemy is capable of putting forward meantime.

"A Complete Failure." While there can be no doubt that the enemy's efforts at the outset met with a considerable measure of success at certain points, that they have again failed to realise most of what they attempted is evident from the latest news to hand. Reports "from the whole battlefield" state that "except in a few minor localities the offensive has so far been a complete failure." Prisoners are stated to have declared that they realised that they "were beaten." How far reliance is to be placed on such statements is rather a difficult point to determine, but judging by the Germans' "schedule" which they had in this, as in former offensives, arranged to carry out, and which, like its predecessors, was by no means carried out, there need be little doubt that despite the initial successes and the fact that it is premature to arrive at a definite decision the enemy has once again failed to achieve anything like what he set out to do. Both the French and the Americans—as was the case with the British in the last big offensive—not only contested every foot of ground which the enemy attempted to take, but they carried out—and carried out with considerable success and while the main action was in progress—not a few counter-attacks which greatly disconcerted the enemy. We can, therefore, await further reports of the enemy's latest aggressive action with tranquillity fully aware that while the enemy has probably done his utmost the Allied troops are in the fortunate position of being able to strike out with renewed vigour whenever the most opportune time may seem to present itself.

For War Prisoners.

Among the many war charities deserving of liberal and constant support none is worthier of assistance than the Prisoners of War Fund, to which Mr. Desmond Fuller made such pointed reference at his piano recital on Monday. This Fund is making possible a work, which must appeal to all true patriots, being no less than saving from starvation British soldiers who have had the misfortune to fall into the enemy's hands. It is now well established that the rations served out to our men by the Hun are in no sense sufficient to keep them in bodily health, and one of the things for which the enemy will be called to account after the war is the shameful manner in which the necessities of life have been held back from men who have committed no greater offences than fighting for their country. In this regard, as in many others, the Germans have flagrantly abused international usages, and as we know that the privations of our soldiers in Germany are bound to increase rather than diminish as the war goes on, the least we can do is to keep up a steady supply of extra food parcels.

DAY BY DAY.

WHEN YOU BELITTLE A MAN YOU ARE TRYING TO PROVE HIM TO THE POINT WHERE YOU CAN FEEL SUPERIOR TO HIM.

To-morrow's Anniversary. To-morrow is the first anniversary of M. Lenin's flight from Petrograd.

The Dollar. The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 3½d.

Spotted Fever. The only cases of communicable disease notified yesterday were three occurrences of spotted fever (one fatal), Chinese.

Snatcher Sentenced. A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with snatching a purse from another man in the Doi Vong Road. Defendant denied the theft, saying that he saw the purses lying on the ground and merely picked it up. He then looked round to see to whom it belonged. Defendant was sent to prison for three months' hard labour with four hours' stoppage.

"Our Little Bit Society." Our Little Bit Society has sent two cases of war work to-day to Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co., to be forwarded to Miss E. A. Rutherford, Assistant Matron, Royal Herbert Hospital, Woolwich. Contents of cases—192 suits flannel pyjamas, 25 sleeveless sweaters, 28 mufflers, 200 ear and eye bandages, 50 pairs of cloth slippers, 3 white woollen caps, 780 roller bandages, 58 flannel vests, 32 mops, 145 milk covers.

A Lazy Beggar. A strong young Chinese was charged by Sergeant Blackman before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with begging. Sergeant Blackman said that quite a number of these young men who were well able to work were making a pest of themselves. They frequently accosted Europeans by the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. His Worship inflicted a fine of \$5, or, in default, seven days' hard labour.

A Pressing Need. A correspondent signing himself "Wireless" sends us a letter prompted by the Tai O tragedy dilating upon the need of electrical communication between outlying police stations and headquarters, and says "Had it not been for the fortuitous arrival of the police launch at Tai O in time to save the lives of the family of the Sergeant whose deplorable murder has shocked the Colony, a triple tragedy would have occurred." The correspondent's plea is a reasonable one, but we refrain from publishing the letter in full because of certain personal allusions, not altogether in good taste, which it contains.

An Innocent Coozie. A coozie appeared before Mr. E.D.O. Wolfe, at the Police Court this morning, charged with stealing two large pieces of metal. It was alleged by the complainant that defendant went to the house selling some articles and when he went away he concealed the two pieces of metal under his coat. Defendant strenuously denied that he had taken the metal, saying that he had dealt in metal for a very long time and he took it to the house with him, having bought it. His Worship, after hearing that statement of defendant, said he thought his story was a true one, as he did not see that defendant could conceal two such large pieces of metal under his coat. He would be discharged.

League Tennis. Kowloon C. C. v. M. B. K. This Junior Division match was played yesterday and resulted in a win for the Japanese team by 64 games to 35. The scores were:— Davidson and Hyde lost to Imwis and Imajo 2-9, best Sugamerra and Yamazaki 6-5, lost to Daijo and Miyasima 4-7. Brown and Tulip lost to Imwis and Imajo 3-8, lost to Sugamerra and Yamazaki 4-7, lost to Daijo and Miyasima 2-9. Mead and Elson lost to Imwis and Imajo 4-7, lost to Sugamerra and Yamazaki 4-7, best Daijo and Miyasima 6-5.

APPEAL TRIBUNAL.

THIS MORNING'S SITTING.

Plea for Total Exemption Fails.

The second Appeal Tribunal under the Hongkong General Military Service Ordinance was held at the Council Chamber this morning. His Excellency the Governor, (Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G.), presiding. Those also present were H.E. the General Officer Commanding (Major-General Ventrie), the Hon. Colonial Secretary (Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G.), the Hon. Attorney-General (Mr. J.H. Kemp, O.B.E.), the Hon. Director of Public Works (Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G.), the Hon. the Secretary for Chinese Affairs (Mr. E. R. Halliday), the Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., the Hon. Mr. E. E. Pollock, K.C., Mr. N.J. Stubb, O.B.E., and Mr. O.H.P. Hay.

The only case to be dealt with was that of Mr. N. I. Brewer, of Messrs. Brewer and Co., who appealed against the decision of the Tribunal granting him three months' exemption only. He appealed for complete exemption.

His Excellency the Governor asked Mr. Brewer if he had any further reasons to urge which were not adduced before the Tribunal.

Mr. Brewer said:—I have one or two reasons to state, and, with your permission, I should like to put forward these grounds in a clear manner as supplementing the papers before you. In order to maintain that I am entitled to total exemption it is necessary to show:—

(1) That the existence of Messrs. Brewer & Co. is expedient in the essential interests of the Colony.

(2) That Mr. N. I. Brewer is indispensable to the effective running of Messrs. Brewer & Co.

The issue raised in the first point has already been conceded by the Tribunal in the nearly identical case of Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, in which firm, although the manager was exempt by reason of age, an assistant, Mr. Meade, was also granted total exemption. Under these circumstances, I shall pass this point with only a brief summarisation of the reasons in support thereof, although I should be pleased to amplify same if it be your opinion that their present state is inconclusive.

(a) Our firm was established in 1883.

(b) Books are a necessary part of civilised life, not merely for a amusement, but for education and knowledge of topical events.

(c) The supply of stationery and paper stocks generally are an increasingly necessary factor of business life.

(d) English literature and periodicals exercise a considerable influence on Chinese public opinion.

(e) The exemption of Mr. Meade, of Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, effectively expresses the Tribunal's concurrence with the above.

In considering a firm from the standpoint of an "essential interest" no consideration of profit applies; the supply of a legitimate demand being the salient point. But in considering the indispensability of a manager, the question of profit must be entertained, as no man or group of men would agree indefinitely to maintain a business as a losing proposition.

The Tribunal's attitude with regard to Mr. Brewer's indispensability was, that since the business had been carried on from June 1813 to Jan. 1918 without a European manager, such a state of affairs might again obtain; to this I would point out that during the period the firm was run at a loss. Can it be maintained that business men who have proved themselves unable to make a profit for their own s/o would prove more successful on behalf of another?

MAKE THE MOST OF YOUR FOOD

by watching your digestive powers

To make the most of food it is important to get full benefit from everything that you eat. If your blood is pure and abundant, your digestion will be good, and all the nourishment in your food will be absorbed. A poor appetite, indigestion, pain after eating, and general weakness, mean that your blood is failing to do its proper work. You need more blood.

The great benefit derived from Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people results from their extraordinary powers of blood making. When they are taken after meals for a short time, new, rich, red blood courses through the veins, overcoming all impurities, and enabling the system to derive nourishment from the food eaten, with the result that all parts of the system derive benefit.

Start to-day to strengthen your digestion by obtaining a supply of Dr. Williams' pink pills from any chemist, or direct, one bottle for \$1.50, six for \$8/-, from the China Office of the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Seakoon Road, Shanghai. The price includes postage.

been made each month, but though ultimate success is now a certainty (subject to the business remaining in my care) yet it will be necessary for the manager to subordinate his personal interests to those of the firm for some time to come, to be content to live on a pittance that the firm may benefit. This is what I have done, and am doing, but this I can ask no one else to do for me.

Moreover there is the personal equation.—The fact that the original founder was my father, that after years of mismanagement had turned a big firm into a small one, after the firm which once paid its owners \$8,000 per annum had been sold for \$9,000, after the endeavours of the purchasers had but resulted in a further loss; that the son should then step in, to repair the damage others had wrought; this is not only a pretty piece of sentiment, but also a serious business factor.

In conclusion, the personal equation renewed the firm's credit with our London agents (Mr. Henry Brewer) who had already threatened to cease shipments for the old firm; it established a friendly relation with Messrs. Brewer & Co. of Shanghai, and the courtesy of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in increasing our London credit, must be partially ascribed to the same, since such increase was refused my predecessors.

To summarise, I maintain the continued existence of Messrs. Brewer & Co. to be expedient in the essential interests of the Colony for reasons already given; I maintain that to run Messrs. Brewer & Co. without European management is a financial impossibility, to replace Mr. Brewer by a suitable European at an adequate salary would be placing a burden on the business greater than it can (at this juncture) bear; and that no possible substitution would provide that personal interest and self subordination, which alone can (and undoubtedly will) raise Messrs. Brewer & Co. from the position (as in January last) of a potential bankrupt, to the degree of importance formerly possessed.

No member of the Tribunal had any questions to ask, and the Appeal body then considered its decision in private.

On resuming, His Excellency said that they had decided to uphold the decision of the Tribunal. As Mr. Brewer was aware, from the public statement made by the Chairman of the Tribunal, he was entitled at the expiration of his three months' exemption to go back to the Tribunal and ask for a further exemption and that, of course, entitled him to appeal again before that Council.

Mr. Brewer:—This appeal of leave exemption is absolutely of no use. I cannot possibly enter into contracts for five months ahead with only three months' exemption. You will kill my business.

His Excellency:—You have heard the decision of the Council. Mr. Brewer:—Thank you.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

We are now quite used to hearing (as an annual appendage to Budget talk) the question raised in our midst as to whether the M.P. should continue to receive a salary. It is highly improbable that the custom now established will be altered. And at any rate, there is always consolation in the fact that the nation does now know the sum and source of its servants' official incomes. In the 18th and the earlier part of the 19th century it was quite otherwise. Secretaries of State, for example, were nominally paid £3,000 a year, but perquisites and pillage, unauthorised but sanctified by custom, frequently brought up the amount to \$7,000. A thousand sources were tapped for the Fee Fund. An ambassador had to pay, upon appointment, £88 odd, and if he did not, the nation died.

Moreover, Under Secretaries received substantial gratuities from each foreign Power with whom a treaty was ratified, and they were allowed to draw Christmas doles from other departments. Office-keepers were permitted to tout at foreign Embassies for Christmas boxes. One interesting payment to the underlings was supposed to be in the form of *London Gazette*. Of these 35 copies per issue were ordered. Two were actually delivered. The printer paid the office-keepers 8d. a sheet in lieu of the remainder, representing a yearly £180.

The Palace of Leeken, near Brussels, which we learn has been requisitioned by the German authorities for a hospital, has a special interest for British people. For it was there the formal betrothal of the then Prince of Wales and the Princess Alexandra took place, in the presence of Queen Victoria, September 9, 1862. The late Queen was then visiting Leeken as the guest of her uncle Leopold, King of the Belgians, a promoter of the Royal match. The young couple first met in the Cathedral of Cologne, and later were fellow-guests at Leeken.

A curious suggestion comes from the butchers. It amounts, in effect, to bones on the hire system. Experience shows that the public are loth to surrender coupons for the purchase of beef bones for making dripping and gravy (one is required for 2½ lb. of bones). The Ministry of Food is to be asked to allow the bones to be sold coupless, on the condition that on 8d. worth of bones the butcher refunds 1½d. to the customer on the return of the bones after cooking.

The "e" attached in English to the borrowed word "moral" still generally adheres. Sir Douglas Haig—though probably he has to be edited by the printer—maintains it, and the Salvation Army evidently takes the word to mean "morality." Here and there, however, "moral" is spelt as it should be, and even printed in italics; but that last is rather a counsel of perfection. The word is needed in English, for we seem to have no brief equivalent, whereas for the French antithesis—"physique"—we have "physical condition."

"Trench mouth" at the front was mentioned for the first time in the Press recently. The mysterious complaint has been for some time under observation and treatment. It is not peculiar to men in the trenches. We know of one officer (says a Home paper) who has recovered from a severe attack which was contracted in a much-bombarded place miles from the front. The Germans, who also suffer from it, attribute trench mouth to their war bread, but the officer we have alluded to suspects his attack arose from a prolonged diet of tinned food. The cure has been discovered before the onset.

Tobacco Duty in Korea. The present excise duty on tobacco in Korea is 10 per cent. on the sale price. According to a dispatch from Seoul, the Government-General will shortly issue a proclamation increasing the rate to 25 per cent. from July 1st. It is expected that the price of cigarettes will be raised in proportion.

YESTERDAY'S TRIBUNAL.

The Concluding Cases.

At yesterday's sitting of the Tribunal, during the consideration of the case of Mr. A. D. Macdonald, of the Tramway Co., the Chairman said that the Tribunal noticed from the papers that had been sent in that the Company put it that the tramway undertaking was in the essential interests of the Colony and that the military authorities relied upon it in their scheme for transporting men. The Tribunal did not desire any further information on that point. The Company also put it that Mr. Macdonald could not be spared. The pre-war European staff was seven and to-day it was the same.

Mr. Macdonald, replying to the Chairman, said he had been on leave two years ago, when he was away for six months. Mr. Roberts (who appeared for the Company) pointed out that Mr. Kennedy (now in Canada doing munition work) was then in the firm and three engineers were present all that time. Except for a few weeks they had always had three engineers. Mr. Henderson was away for six weeks, and whilst it was possible to carry on for a short time with two engineers, it would be impossible to do so for any long period.

Answering the Chairman, Mr. Macdonald said that he went before the Military Service Commission last year. There was nothing further he wished to add.

Major Morgan asked for non-exemption, but the Tribunal decided to exempt Mr. Macdonald.

Dairy Farm Cases.
The cases of Messrs. P. J. Taylor, T. Olliphant and B. W. Bradbury, of the Dairy Farm Co., were next considered. Mr. H. J. Walker, accompanied by Mr. J. Walker, the manager, appeared for the Company.

The Chairman, reading from the papers sent in, said that the Company supplied the Colony with fresh milk and dairy farm produce and had also lately acquired the Hongkong Ice Company. It also carried on the business of cold storage, meat packing and canning and generally supplied the naval and military forces, transports and shipping. It was put to the Tribunal that this work was of Imperial importance and in the interests of the health of the Colony.

The Chairman added that he noticed that the European staff were over-age, these being Mr. Walker, the manager; Mr. Stevenson, who was assistant manager in charge of the farm; Mr. Jack, who was an accountant; Mr. Page, who was superintendent of the shipping and cold storage department; and Mr. Barker, who was dairy superintendent. There were also three men unfit. Mr. Bullin was a clerk in the ice department. Mr. Macfarlane was an engineer at Lai-chi-kok, and Mr. Thompson was a clerk in the book-keeping department. The Company was asking for the absolute exemption of the three men before the Tribunal.

In the course of a lengthy speech, Mr. Looker said the Company had only been able to attain its present standard after many early trials and disappointments. The history of the Company in its early stages was one of continual setbacks. In addition to the difficulties of fodder, the herds were decimated by rinderpest and abortion, so much so that it was found necessary to reconstitute the Company entirely. Since that time by perseverance, unremitting care in management and with the assistance of experts they had succeeded in largely combating those difficulties. That had been done by experiments, by the acquiring of large hillside areas on which were established isolated farms in which cattle were kept separate, and by years of hard work; but the farm still required constant and expert care to keep the cattle in good health in order to maintain the milk supply of the Colony. The cattle were drawn from every part of the world, from Australia, Holland and America, and it was a very difficult matter to keep them fit and find what food suited them; in fact he was informed that they had to be looked after like babies. The work required

an immense amount of time and could only be properly done by experienced men. After dealing with the cases of the three men before the Tribunal and speaking of the importance of their work, Mr. Looker read the following note from Major Milner Jones:—"In view of the shortage of freight and the increasing scarcity of food supplies the local production of cold storage and foodstuffs by the Dairy Farm Company is not only of benefit to the population of this Colony, but also to the provisioning of ships and the exportation of hams, preserved meats etc., and must certainly be considered as an Imperial interest. The normal stock of live cattle in this Colony is usually less than seven days' supply for all local purposes. It, therefore, follows that the Dairy Farm's cold storage at East Point and also at Lai-chi-kok is of considerable military value, enabling adequate reserves to be kept. The proper supervision of the freezing apparatus must require technical knowledge and experience and it would be inadvisable to entrust this duty to an inexperienced substitute."

After Mr. Walker had addressed the Tribunal in camera, the Chairman announced that the decision of the Tribunal was that Mr. Olliphant and Mr. Bradbury be exempted and Mr. Taylor exempted for three months only.

Alex Ross and Co.
In the case of Mr. J. Wattie, of Alex Ross and Co., the Chairman said he was 30 years of age and single. He was an assistant in the firm and the Tribunal understood that neither he nor the firm asked for exemption. Answering the Chairman Mr. Wattie said that he went before the Military Service Commission last year, when it was decided that he could be spared.

Major Morgan had no objection and the Chairman informed Mr. Wattie that he would go.

London Missionary Society.
The last case taken was that of Mr. A. Hughes, of the London Missionary Society.

The Rev. Dr. Pearce said Mr. Hughes was master of the Ying Wa College, one of the schools of the Colony. He was the only European master and they had no lady teachers. Mr. Hughes was not a minister of any denomination. He had had previous military training in the Cambridge University. O. T. O. The Mission had in Hongkong three Europeans, himself, Mr. Wells and Mr. Hughes. Mr. Wells had recently been away on eighteen months furlough. He returned in March last. In his absence the Mission work was carried on by a Mr. Bryant from Peking; but if Mr. Hughes were taken away Mr. Bryant would not be able to come down again as the circumstances had entirely changed.

After some discussion the Tribunal decided to grant no exemption.

Exemptions.
Before the Tribunal rose the Chairman said that since he made his remarks about exemptions at the close of the last sitting the Tribunal had been asked whether it would always be prepared towards the close of the period of temporary exemption to hear and decide applications for extension of duration. The answer was yes, with this exception, that it had no power to extend more than for a total of six months; a temporary exemption granted on the grounds of personal hardship or domestic circumstances referred to in section 6, 4b. of the Ordinance. He added that in general when the Tribunal granted a temporary exemption it was of the opinion, subject to a possible reconsideration, that the man should go.

The China Society.
The balance sheet of China Society for the year 1917, shows that the amount in hand on April 30 last was somewhat larger than at the corresponding date of 1917, says the L. & C. Express. It is interesting to note that the subscription to the Chinese Labour Corps Comforts Fund totalled \$55,180, all of which, without deduction, went to the object for which it was collected.

THE TAI O TRAGEDY.

FULL DETAILS OF BRUTAL AFFAIR.

A European Woman's Terrible Experiences.

A most terrible tragedy took place at Tai O, on Lantau Island yesterday morning, when Crown Sergeant Glendenning was foully done to death by an Indian constable who appears to have suddenly gone insane. Sergeant Glendenning was in charge of Tai O Station, Lantau Island, and yesterday morning about ten o'clock he was in the charge room when an Indian entered with a carbine and, leveling it at the sergeant, fired. The shot penetrated the chest and Sergeant Glendenning fell down dead. What followed immediately after is subject to a certain amount of supposition, for Sergeant Glendenning is dead and the murderer later took his own life. The next that is known of the affair is that Mrs. Glendenning, who, at the time of the occurrence, was in the European quarters, hearing the shot, was about to make her way downstairs to find out the cause when the Indian rushed up, and, bursting into the room, fired at the unfortunate woman point-blank, the bullet passing so close to her head that her left eye is scorched by the fire. The madman refrained from again firing, but, driving Mrs. Glendenning, who had her little child with her, into a corner, he caught hold of her and dragged her downstairs. Mrs. Glendenning is naturally so overwrought at the terrible happening that she is not able yet to give a clear story, but from what can be gathered, it appears that when the Indian had got her downstairs he pushed her into the charge room, and, showing her husband lying dead in a pool of blood, said:—"That is your husband. He is dead now. He was a very bad man. The murderer then picked up his carbine and said that he was going to shoot her as well. Mrs. Glendenning, who was reduced to a state of terror, pleaded with the Indian for a long time exclaiming: "For God's sake don't shoot baby and me; you have done enough." The Indian at last said that he would not, and, making Mrs. Glendenning stand on one side, he sat down at a desk and commenced to write letters, one, it is believed, being for the Captain Superintendent of Police. At length, the terrified woman, seeing that the Indian's vigilance had been relaxed, succeeded in creeping out of the room and rushing upstairs with her child, where she looked herself in the bath room. Apparently the Indian made no attempt to follow her, but he had other evil designs, for, after finishing his letters, he procured from one of the out-houses a quantity of kerosene oil, and, liberally sprinkling this over the floor and desks in the charge room, he applied a match and very shortly the room was in flames. Other parts of the building he set on fire, too, and then, evidently thinking his work had been completed, he appears to have gone to his room, and, lying on his bed, shot himself. This was where his dead body was found when the visiting launch arrived somewhere about two o'clock.

When Mrs. Glendenning entered the bathroom, she was in a state of collapse, but she was able to lock herself in, thinking that for the time being, at any rate, she was secure from the madman whom she could bear below. It was not till some time later that she became aware that she was in a trap. Clouds of smoke began to enter the room and she realised her pitiable position. She was afraid to leave the room, as she did not know whether the Indian would again attack her, and yet the smoke was becoming so thick that she could not stay there. Subsequently, she opened the door, and, seeing no one, she went into another room and stood on the verandah. It was here she was discovered by Lance Sergeant Perkins, who was making his usual visit with No. 2 Police Launch. When some distance from the shore, he could see that something was wrong and when the boat

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reached the pier he hastened to the station, and, seeing Mrs. Glendenning on the first floor verandah with her child, he succeeded, after some difficulty, in getting them to the ground. Afterwards he searched the station, which had not been so badly damaged by the fire as one would have thought, and in the charge room he discovered the body of Crown Sergeant Glendenning, there being a serious bullet wound in the chest. The charge room was the most damaged by fire, though the European quarters had not entirely escaped. The building will require many repairs, but it is by no means gutted, as one or two reports say.

The cause for the murder is not far to seek, the Indian constable who is responsible being one who was charged by Sergeant Glendenning at the Police Court on Tuesday morning with the theft of a silver watch, a gold chain and \$14 in money. His case was remanded, but he was allowed his liberty on a personal bond. Before the Magistrate, he asked if he could employ a solicitor to defend him and was told he could, and he also made a request that he should be allowed to return to Tai O and fetch his belongings and then be transferred to the Central Police Station until such time as his case was dealt with. He seemed to be perfectly rational, but apparently he had brooded over the matter and went insane temporarily, for the act does not appear to be the result of premeditated thought. That he had gone insane is rather substantiated by the fact that a Chinese boatman who is attached to the station, and who was descending the steps from the Chinese quarters to investigate the cause of the shots, was fired on twice by the Indian. Fortunately, both shots went wide.

Crown Sergeant Glendenning, who had 13 years' service in the Hongkong Police Force, was an Australian by birth, hailing from Rooty Hill, Sydney, where his mother still resides. He was only 36 years of age and only about fourteen months ago he went on leave to Australia where he got married. He was one of the most popular members of the Police Force, everyone being glad to see him on the days he came in from the lonely station on Lantau Island. He has two brothers in Hongkong, both of whom are on the staff of the Hongkong Tramway Company, and another brother is on the Shanghai Nanking Railway. The very deepest sympathy is felt for Mrs. Glendenning in the sad loss she has sustained which is heightened by the knowledge that she went through such a terrible four hours.

The affair is one of the most awful that has taken place in Hongkong and brings home the fact that perhaps the services of the Hongkong Police, especially those who are stationed in the New Territory and other lonely stations, are not deeply enough appreciated.

The body of the deceased officer has been brought back to Hongkong and the funeral will take place this evening.

French Visitors at Grimsby.

Members of the French Ministry of Food visited Grimsby to study local methods in connection with the fishing industry, and especially the distribution side of the trade.

TEMPERANCE AND LONG LIFE.

An Octogenarian Meeting.

At the annual meeting of the National Temperance League, held in London, reference was made to the work accomplished during the past year, particularly among the men of the great New Army and Navy. An interesting feature of the gathering was the fact that the Dean of Hereford, the president, has reached his 80th year, and that a special effort had been made to arrange for a gathering of octogenarian temperance reformers. The Dean was supported by Mr. Francis Draper, 87 years of age, the Rev. H. J. Boyd and Mr. J. H. Parish, each 88, Dr. Clifford and the Rev. W. Mottram, each 82, and the Rev. J. Thormley, 80, while, as one of these remained in addressing the meeting, there were "lots of older men in the audience."

The Dean referred to the fact that the League had an octogenarian meeting 22 years ago, presided over by Dr. Lees at the age of 81, and attended by 43 octogenarians, so that they might fairly speak of it as a good collection of antiquities.

Most of these temperance veterans addressed the meeting, and all spoke with force and clearness. Dr. Clifford said the presence of so many aged temperance advocates was a good advertisement, in that it indicated that they had used their bodies well. Mr. Gladstone, he said, declared that a man was old only when he could no longer adapt himself to new conditions. Mr. Gladstone himself went on with his activities till the age of 87, while Michelangelo and Goethe put finishing touches to some of their best work after their 80th year. In fact, activity was longevity, cheerfulness was medicine, and gladness of heart, aided the brain.

All the speakers congratulated the Dean on passing the 80 mark, and the last of them, Mr. Parish, told how he won a musical competition against many younger men at the age of 80. All claimed that adherence to strict temperance had promoted, if it had not accounted for, their longevity.

Collier's Income Tax.

John Parsons, of Measham, a collier, was ordered by the Ashby-de-la-Zouch magistrates to pay £5 15s. 10d. income tax on his half-year's earnings, totalling £111 10s.

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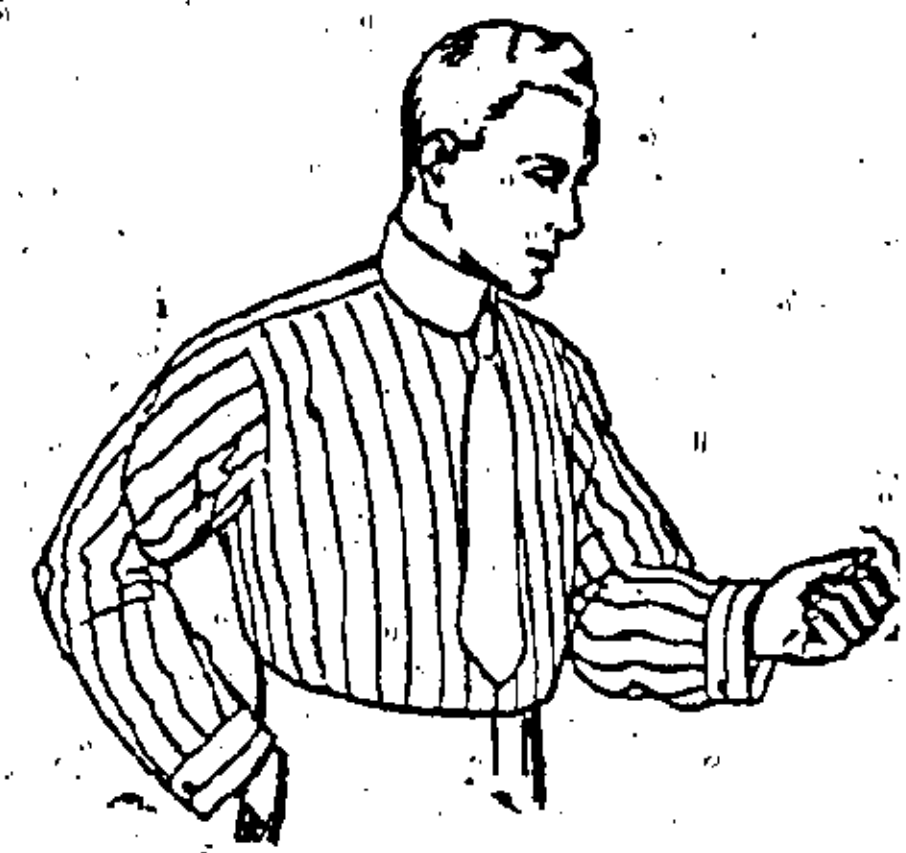
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	*Inaba Maru T. 12,500	[SAT., 17th Aug., at 11 a.m.]
	*Aki Maru T. 12,500	[SAT., 20th, July at 11 a.m.]
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*Suwa Maru	WED.,	14th Aug., at 11 a.m.

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W'WEL, C'FOO & TIENTSIN	Kueichow	19th July at noon.
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SHANGHAI	Sungkiang	23rd July at noon.

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Ysedyk	Java	22nd July	30th July	S'hai, Daloy

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SHANGHAI via Swatow	Wingsang	Fri., 19th July at d'light.
MANILA	Yuensang	Fri., 19th July at 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG	Taksang	Sat., 20th July at 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Talsang	Tues., 23rd July at d'light.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri., 26th July at 3 p.m.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

Germany and Neutral
Shipping.

A Law has been published at Berlin on April 27, coming into immediate force, to the effect that Neutral ships are considered to be in enemy war service—unless circumstances prove the contrary when the State whose flag the ship is entitled to carry has made a tonnage agreement with an Enemy State, or the larger part of the commercial fleet of which Neutral State is employed in enemy interests.

Japanese Shipowner Sued by
London Firm.

At the Kokura branch of the Fukuoka District Court, on the 27th May, the first hearing took place of a suit brought by a representative of Messrs. Leopold Walford, Ltd., of Great St. Helen's, London, against Mr. Jonsaku Tochiki, of the Tochiki Shipyard, Wakamatsu, for compensation for breach of contract and for losses incidental thereto. Mr. Tochiki is said to have agreed to sell a steamer to the plaintiffs but failed to do so, and in this respect a claim for ¥735,000 is made against him, probably representing the amount of profit which the plaintiff would have made on the transaction, while the sum of ¥450,000 is claimed for losses due to delay in connection with the affair. The "Nagasaki Press" says plaintiffs counsel requested that Mr. Okamura, of the Wuriu Shimonoseki, be summoned as a witness, and the hearing of the case was adjourned to September 3rd.

Increased Tonnage for
South Seas.

As already noted, (says the "Japan Chronicle") the shipments of next season's Formosan sugar has been arranged for with the Yamashita Kisen Kaisha instead of with the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Osaka Shosen Kaisha, and Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, which have hitherto practically monopolised sugar shipments. The discontinuance of the contract with the three shipping concerns will naturally release tonnage which has been used for the shipment of sugar, and they are considering where best to employ it. The Osaka Shosen Kaisha has decided to put the released tonnage on the South Seas service, converting the present monthly service into a tri-monthly service from October next. It is said that owing to the scarcity of space sugar consignments at Java have accumulated to the amount of about 500,000 tons. Whether this estimate (given in a Japanese paper) is true or not, it is expected that the increase in the South Seas tonnage will lead to greatly increased imports of Java sugar into this country, with a considerable effect on the domestic sugar market.

Standardisation of Ships.

A few months ago the Japanese Government appointed a Committee on the standardisation of ships, its members including a number of officials, scholars, and shipbuilding experts. The Committee has held conferences between March 2nd and June 14th, and reported its recommendations to the Department of Communications a few days ago. According to an official announcement issued by the Department, the Committee recommend two different views of standardising ships according as the country is at war or at peace. In the former case the desideratum is the expedition of construction. Shipbuilding materials and accessories should be unified so that this object can be accomplished even at sacrifice in other respects. The size of vessel suitable for prompt construction is of 3,000 to 6,000, and 8,000 tons. In regard to the standardisation of ships in peace time, due note should be taken of the necessity of shaping plans with an eye both to promoting the development of the shipping trade and to meeting the exigencies of war. For standardisation the Committee recommends that cargo boats should be of various tonnage—2,000, 3,000, 5,000, 6,000, 8,000 and 10,000 tons—vessels with both passenger and cargo accommodation to be of 8,000, 10,000, and 12,000 tons. Angles for hulls should be divided into 31 kinds, while steel plates should be confined within dimensions of 3½ feet in length and 7½ inches in width. Standard models should be fixed for boilers, engines, and other machines and apparatus. The Committee further recommends that, if possible, materials for building warships should also be standardised, as this would go a long way towards facilitating the operations of iron foundries and steel works.—"Japan Chronicle."

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 1.)
GERMANS LAUNCH TWO OFFENSIVES.

Capture of Rheims Aimed At.

London, July 15.
The Germans started two offensives on the French front early this morning, the first on a front of thirty miles between Chateau Thierry and Brigny, three or four miles south-west of Rheims, and the second east of Rheims between Prunay and Maisons-des-Champagnes on a front of twenty-five miles. South-west of Rheims the Germans penetrated five thousand yards into the French lines at Chateau Thierry and have taken Chazy on the Marne, also Boulogny, three thousand yards behind the original French front. The Germans have also taken the villages of Fricourt and Chanoiry. The Germans are held up east of Rheims in the French battle positions, but south of Rheims the enemy substantially advanced and crossed the Marne at a number of places. Apparently the enemy's object is the capture of Rheims by attacking each side of it and the capture of the hills in order to protect the German right flank in a further advance southwards.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris, describing the launching of the German attack, says it was accompanied by a diversion on the Mureq front, which the artillery completely broke down. An attempted German attack in the direction of La Fertemelon encountered such a formidable barrage that they were unable to leave their lines. The "Intransigent," reliably understands that the attack occurred on a date in a region where it was expected. Affairs were favourably viewed at midday.

The Battle Front.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters writes today: The new battle-front is naturally bisected by the town of Rheims and Montagne-de-Rheims, a great wooded massif six or seven hundred feet high, eight miles south of the town. The Germans do not intend to attack Montagne-de-Rheims frontally. Therefore they have disposed their line in two wings, each to advance independently with Rheims as the pivot. Chateau Thierry may be taken as the extreme western limit of the attack for the present. From Chateau Thierry the line runs north-eastward in the direction of Rheims, crossing the broad belt of hills separating the Marne valley from the plain of Rheims. From Verneuil to the point west of Rheims marking the eastern limit of the Marne sector of the attack is about twelve miles. An advance of the same distance in this sector would give the enemy possession of Epervier.

The Attack Anticipated.

The German guns opened at midnight on the whole front from Chateau Thierry to Mont-de-Massiges. The French command was not caught napping, our artillery having provoked explosions in the enemy's hidden munition dumps often enough to afford a clue to the preparations. The enemy's purpose was so correctly anticipated that on the night of July 14 our artillery counter-preparation began. At 11 o'clock, one hour before the German batteries began their bombardment.

The news received at midday was reassuring and on the whole favourable. The German infantry attacked between three and four in the morning on the whole line except round Rheims. The attack comprises two main sectors, one from Chateau Thierry to Verneuil and thence north-eastward to west of Rheims and the other from Fort La Pompelle east of Rheims to Mont-de-Massiges. In this eastern sector the enemy made no progress this morning. On the contrary his attack has been shattered. The main weight of the onslaught was against the sector between Chateau Thierry and Rheims. There was the fiercest fighting all the morning along the Marne valley, the enemy employing tanks in strong force.

A wireless German official message states: The enemy attacked on July 7 south-westward of Ypres and penetrated our fighting zone on a limited breadth.

The German evening official says: To the south-westward and eastward of Rheims we penetrated parts of the French positions.

British Line Advanced.

London, July 15.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We again advanced our line this morning in the neighbourhood of Villers Bretonneux, and drove off an enemy party which attacked one of our posts. The total prisoners in the operation on July 14 at Ridge wood was 328. Yesterday we heavily bombed sidings at Houders, dumps at Warbenton and Bapaume, Bruges docks; also dredging parties at Zebrugge. We brought down nine aeroplanes and three balloons. Five of our aeroplanes are missing.

Prompt American Counter-Attack.

London, July 15.
Reuter's correspondent at American Headquarters reports today: The Germans powerfully attacked this morning the American positions east of Chateau Thierry, especially Vaux village, the Americans disputing every inch of ground. After some hours the Americans counter-attacked and drove off the enemy in the Vaux region, and advanced their own lines several hundred metres beyond those previously held. The launch of the offensive was accompanied by long range bombardments of various towns and areas. The weather was at first clear and sunny. Since it has become cloudy, with threatening rain. Fighting continues, especially east of Dormans, where the Americans are engaged.

French Launch Counter-Attacks.

London, July 16.
Reuter in the evening learns that the French higher command is very pleased with the situation. Additional particulars to those given by the correspondent at French Headquarters show that at noon the offensive on the Prunay-Maisons sector was now everywhere except near Proseaux, while the enemy is occupied at Prunay, which is half a mile behind the line of attack. West of Rheims, between Colmes and Possey, the enemy progressed on a twenty mile front on an average of two or three miles, with a maximum depth of three and a half at Beval and Cambloy. The enemy adopted no new methods. He advanced under cover of a mist and relied on the usual infiltration tactics, sending columns along the small valleys. The enemy is not using anything like one division to a mile, as in the previous attacks. The French have already launched local counter-attacks.

A French communique states: The German attack was begun about four-thirty and continued all day on both sides of Rheims, with unabated violence. West of Rheims there were furious struggles in the region of Beullycourt-Hirz-vassy to south of the Marne, which the enemy succeeded in crossing at some points between Possey and Dormans. The vigorous American counter-attack drove back to the north bank enemy elements which reached the southern bank to the west of Possey.

Americans Capture a Thousand Prisoners.

London, July 15.
In the House of Commons at 11.38 last evening Mr. Bonar Law announced that the Prime Minister had received telegraphic communication from Headquarters wherein General Foch reported himself well satisfied with the result of the day's fighting. (Cheers.) Mr. Bonar Law read a special communique received at eleven o'clock wherein it was stated that an American counter-attack south of the Marne resulted in the capture of a thousand prisoners. (Loud cheers.) East of Rheims the enemy was very heavily repulsed, suffered severe losses and received a complete check.

(Continued on Page 10.)

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

To-day's List of Cases.

The July Criminal Sessions opened this morning before the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies, K.C.), and the Puisne Judge (Mr. Justice Gomperts).

A Banishment.

Lo Him was indicted before the Chief Justice with returning from banishment on June 16, having been banished for life.

The Attorney General, the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, with whom was Mr. G. H. Wakeman, Crown Solicitor, prosecuted.

Prisoner pleaded guilty.

The Attorney General said that the prisoner had a long record. He received six weeks' hard labour in September, 1905, for larceny and was deported for five years. He returned in May, 1910, and received sentence of 6 months' hard labour for returning from deportation. He was again deported, but in February, 1913, he was again found in the Colony, receiving a month's hard labour for larceny. In March, 1916, he again returned and got three months' hard labour for larceny and was deported for ten years. He returned again the same year, receiving 14 months' hard labour for larceny and returning from deportation. He was then deported for life but he had now returned again. He had been deported four times and had six convictions recorded against him.

The Chief Justice:—Each time he has returned he has committed a larceny?

The Attorney General:—Yes, except on one occasion.

Prisoner had nothing to say.

The Chief Justice said the prisoner had made up his mind that he would return to the Colony and the Police had made up their minds that he should not. He was at loss to know what to do with him. He had returned four times notwithstanding that on the last occasion he was banished for life. The only course open to him was to give prisoner a long term of imprisonment to ensure that he would not be at large in the Colony for some time. He was evidently regarded as a most undesirable character.

Prisoner was sentenced to four years' hard labour.

Detaining a Girl.

Two women, An Sung and Lee Lin, were indicted before the Chief Justice on four counts regarding the detention of a small girl aged 6 years.

The Attorney General prosecuted and Mr. Bellillo, instructed by Mr. L. D'Almeida, appeared for the first prisoner.

Both the women pleaded not guilty.

The jury was as follows:—Messrs. H. E. Holland, W. E. Hoogewerf, W. R. Pringle, T. G. F. Fleming, A. Mackenzie, J. Maclellan, and W. Geus.

The Attorney General first explained the various counts to the jury and in stating the facts of the case said that evidence would be given by an accomplice named Lai Hi Cheng, but he reminded them that it was not safe to take the evidence of an accomplice unless it was corroborated. This would be done in the present case, as they would have the evidence of the woman to whom the child was transferred. In the case of the second prisoner she admitted that she brought the child down to Hongkong and that was corroborated by the fact that at one stage she was with the child. The first witness would be the father of the girl, and he was a chair bearer in Canton, where he lived with his wife and daughter. The last he saw of the girl was on the morning of May 11 when he left his home for his work. When he came back at 5 o'clock the girl was still missing and he went to look for her and reported the matter to the Police. He continued his search until the morning steamer left. He offered a reward of \$25 for the return of the child and every day when he had finished work he went to search for the child. Some time afterwards he met the man named

Lai and he told him that the child had been taken away. Lai offered to accompany him to Hongkong and try to trace the girl. It was not quite clear whether this man Lai asked permission to take the child out but the mother understood that he was taking the child for some tea. This man would tell them that this affair was planned beforehand because on May 9, he, with another man, and the second prisoner, went up from Hongkong to Canton with the intention of kidnapping this child, the matter being again reported on May 10 and on May 11 the child disappeared, having been brought down to Hongkong by train by the second prisoner. On arrival here, they went to a house in which the first prisoner lived, where she remained. The first prisoner took the child out with a view to selling her and eventually found a woman who was going to adopt the child. There was some discussion as to the money to be paid but this was agreed upon on May 21 and the child was left with this woman. The first prisoner made certain statements with regard to the child's relations but the accomplice said that he never told her anything regarding them. If they believed that these statements were made up to make the women believe that all was fair and square it it would be sufficient to damn the whole of her case. The second prisoner, in a statement made when charged, said a small girl was living in her house for about two weeks.

The case is proceeding.

The Wood Street Robbery.

Before Mr. Justice Gomperts the six men charged in connection with the Wood Road robbery were arraigned on two counts, the first being of assault and the other of theft of jewellery and clothing valued at over \$2,000.

The accused's names were:—Chin Ohai Hing, Leung Ohan Kwan, Fung Yew Ting, Ona Wa, Sit Ohia and Li Ohang.

All the defendants pleaded not guilty.

Mr. G. H. Wakeman Crown Solicitor, appeared to prosecute.

The following comprised the jury:—Messrs. W. G. Baker, J. S. Coffey, Abdul Hamid Abbas, N. J. Austin, A. D. Humphreys, H. E. Green, and A. Atchison.

In outlining the facts of the case, Mr. Wakeman said that the robbery took place at 7, Wood Road, Wanchai, on May 19. On the morning of the day in question, between nine and ten o'clock, a knock was heard on the door, and someone outside said they had a letter. The door was opened and the third prisoner came in with a letter. The occupant of the house was at that time lying on a sofa, and the man went up to him and held him down. At the same time the first prisoner, followed by about six or seven other men, came in, and threatened all the occupants—the master and his wife, an uncle and an aunt—with knives. The inmates were tied up and gagged. The robbers then ransacked the house, taking away a large quantity of jewellery and other articles. The men stayed for about three-quarters of an hour. After they had gone the master got free and ran out into the road, and going along the Prays, saw the first defendant jumping out of a ricksha. With the assistance of the Police the man was chased and caught, a considerable amount of the stolen property being found on him. He offered to show the police where the other ten were, and Inspector Sim with a number of police visited Ya umati. In a cubicle at No. 434, Shanghai Street, rented by the third prisoner, some more of the stolen property was found, but the man was not there. On the following morning the inmates of the ransacked house were taken down to the S. S. Heungshan, about to leave for Macao, where the second, third and fourth prisoners were recognised and arrested. Nothing was found on the third prisoner, but on the third and fourth men further property was discovered. Later the fifth and sixth men were arrested in Macao, and in their possession also certain of the stolen articles were found. Pawn tickets were also found, and a good deal of the property recovered.

Evidence was then taken. The case is proceeding.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

A TRAFFIC MATTER.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

Sir,—Allow me to encroach on your valuable space, on nuisances which occur every evening on the roadway immediately opposite the North Point Hotel.

1. The roadway is often crowded with loiterers, who do not enter the premises, but use the roadway as a promenade, and at the same time causing an obstruction which endangers themselves and motorists.

2. On the sound of an approaching tramcar, a rush is made to scramble in the cars, thus blocking up the roadway, and preventing exit from the cars. I know of a case of two ladies who by mistake got into a car that stops at this spot, and, in trying to make an exit, were so hemmed in that they had no other alternative but to return on the same car. I have seen as many as three trams and a number of motor cars congested there, and it is a wonder that no serious accident has occurred. Unfortunately one occurred last night but without serious consequences, with the exception that the writer was grossly insulted, which might have led to serious trouble.

The authorities concerned should endeavour to remedy this, or insist on the owners of the Hotel maintaining a couple of

Indians as watchmen, in order to keep the crowd from rushing out as soon as the sound of a tram approaches.

Thanking you for having allowed me this valuable space, and enclosing my card with my business and residential address.

Yours etc.

MOTORIST.

Hongkong, July 18, 1918.

[We have omitted portions of the letter of a personal character, the publication of which would serve no useful purpose.—Ed. H.K.T.]

SMUGGLING TO CHINA.

Optum, Firearms, Forged Notes, and Girls.

The police authorities of Kyoto are examining a number of men, in Kyoto, Osaka, and Kobe in connection with the smuggling of opium and arms to China, says the Japan Chronicle.

It is stated that a man named Shibutani Yoshisaburo, living at Yamato-ji, Shijo, Kyoto, working in collusion with three other men, bought a large quantity of poppies and secretly manufactured opium. The drug was smuggled to China, the quantity shipped between January and April last amounting to 18 kwan, valued at ¥12,000. The smugglers were making arrangements to make another 70 kwan, valued at ¥50,000, when certain information came to the knowledge of the police and they were arrested.

It is also alleged that Shibutani, with the help of certain dealers in Osaka and Kobe, smuggled some thousands of revolvers and rifles to the Chinese. Revolutionaries. Another charge laid against some of the men under examination is that of being implicated in the kidnapping of girls from Japan to China and in the forgery of Chinese bank-notes. It is stated that the men arrested have many accomplices in the South Sea Islands, Harbin, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

His 18th Conviction.

At the Police Court, to-day, before Mr. J. R. Wood, a Chinese was charged with the unlawful possession of a long coat. He was arrested as he was trying to pawn it in Hollywood Road. He admitted that he obtained the coat off a steamer. It appeared that the man had no less than seventeen previous convictions, and that he had only recently come out of gaol after serving a term of twelve months' hard labour. The maximum penalty of three months' hard labour was imposed.

Evidence was then taken. The case is proceeding.

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The "Three Castles" Cigarettes

FOR
EVERYDAY
SMOKING.

"The Cigarette
with the
Pedigree"



EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 8)
BRITISH YOUTHS FOR THE FRONT.

London, July 15.
In the House of Commons Mr. Percy Harris suggested that in view of the arrival of such large reinforcements from America, British youths should not be sent to France until they are nineteen. He asked what was the age where-at Americans were called up and whether the French 1920 class was yet in the trenches. Mr. MacPherson regretted that circumstances at present did not admit of the adoption of the suggestion and declined to undertake that youths under nineteen would not be sent to the front line. He understood no Frenchmen of the 1920 class had yet been put into the trenches. The minimum age of American recruits was twenty-one.

FIGHTING IN PALESTINE.

London, July 15.
A Palestine official message states: Enemy attacks developed on July 13th and 14th against positions covering the passages of the Jordan and on Abutellul ridges, northward of Jericho. Indian cavalry dispersed the enemy eastward of the Jordan, lancing a number and taking prisoners and machine-guns. The enemy penetrated positions about Abutellul, but the Australians and New Zealanders, counter-attacking entirely restored the position, prisoner four hundred. The total number of prisoners is 510, of whom 350 are Germans.

GERMANY AND BELGIUM.

Amsterdam, July 16.
An additional telegram, regarding Count Hertling's references to Belgium shows that the Chancellor said that the invasion and occupation of Belgium were necessities forced on Germany. Belgium would be held as a pledge in order to obtain peace conditions preventing her becoming the jumping-off ground for the enemy, not only militarily but economically. Germany must prevent herself being strangled economically after the war. The Chancellor insidiously proceeded to attempt to influence Belgian opinion towards Germany.

THE ALBANIAN SITUATION.

Rome, July 15.
In connection with the Albanian operations Italian destroyers successfully bombarded the coastal zone in the neighbourhood of Cape Samana, destroying defensive works and dispersing the garrison, which suffered heavy casualties during the retreat.

ALLIED AERIAL SUCCESSES.

The Hague, July 15.
"Les Nouvelles" learns that the Allied air raid on Gladbach on the night 12/13 July resulted in the incineration of the railway station and widespread destruction of lines and crossings and the traffic to Holland was demonstrably much disorganised. British aviators who visited Zebrugge sank a tug endeavouring to remove one of the sunken British cruisers.

HAYTI JOINS THE ALLIES.

Port au Prince, July 15.
The State Council has unanimously declared war against Germany.

NOTICES.

ASAHI BEER.



Sole Agents
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
Telephone 220 & 125.

MASSAGE HALL

4, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL
(DUNDRELL STREET).
MR. T. TAKAYE,
MR. MORITA.
CERTIFICATED MASSEURS.
PATIENTS TREATED BY THEIR OWN HANDS
17 DUNDRELL STREET.

POST OFFICE.

The importation by post into Japan of foreign rice, except such as may be imported by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce and the persons designated by him, is prohibited.

This prohibition is not applicable to rice imported into Taiwan (Formosa) and Karabuto (Japanese Saghalien).

The Parcel Post Service to the Portuguese Colonies in West Africa and to Spanish Colonies in Morocco (except for Prisoners-of-War) is suspended.

Until further notice parcels for civil addresses in the provinces of Udine, Treviso, Trieste, Padua, Venice and Belluno in Italy will not be accepted for transmission unless posted under the British War Office Permit.

On and after May 1st 1918, Imperial Postal Orders will be cashed in India at the rate of 1/6 to the rupee.

The amount of the charge per parcel is fixed at 5 sen per day after the expiration of the period stipulated.

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

No unofficial letter addressed to Abadan, Ahwas or Mohammara in the Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in weight.

From the 1st May 1918 there will be three General deliveries daily from the District Post Offices except on Sunday and Holidays when there will be one delivery only.

The hours of delivery will be as follows:—Week days 9 a.m., 1 p.m. and 5 p.m.
Sundays and Holidays noon.

The importation into the Commonwealth of Australia of tea, other than that grown or produced in British Possessions is prohibited, unless the consent in writing of the Commonwealth Minister for Trade and Customs has been first obtained.

Information has been received from the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, India, that on and after 1st April 1918, the Post Office of Japan will collect a demurrage charge from the addressees of parcels on which Customs duties or inland taxes are imposed in Japan, not withdrawn from the Post Office within 20 days from the date of the notice of their arrival to be sent to the addressees.

The Parcel Post Service to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Force), and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Erithrea, French Somali Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

The Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, India, advises that: "The Parcel Post Service to the Indian Civil Postal Agencies at Abul Khasia, Amara, Bagdad, Buss, Buss City, Pao, Kuf, Naseriyah, Qalat Saleh, Suk, Shenyukh and Zuhair in Mesopotamia is suspended and that piece-goods, haberdashery and similar articles, except those intended for the personal use of the addressees and not for sale, cannot be sent to those offices or to Abadan, Ahwas or Mohammara by the letter post, and that such articles if received will not be delivered and will be liable to confiscation."

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.

Straits, Bangkok & Barmah—19th July, 9 a.m.

Philippine Islands, Formosa via Keelung, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central, and South America and Europe via Victoria, B.C.—19th July, 9 a.m. Letters 12.30 p.m.

Philippine Islands, Australia, New Zealand & New Guinea via Thursday Is.—19th July, Registration 11.45 a.m. Letters 12.30 p.m.

Wellswell, Chafes and Tientsin—19th July, 11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Fochow—19th July, 1 p.m.

Shanghai and North China—19th July, 2 p.m.

Philippine Islands—19th July 2 p.m.

Faiphong—19th July, 5 p.m.

Fort Bayard—19th July, 5 p.m.

SATURDAY, 20th July.

Japan via Nagasaki—19th July, 10 a.m.

SUNDAY, 21st July.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung—21st July, 9 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—21st July, 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 22nd July.

Swatow, Amoy & Formosa via Keelung—22nd July, 8 a.m.

Shanghai, N. China and Japan via Kobe—22nd July, 10 a.m.

Straits, Bangkok, and India via Calcutta—22nd July, 2 p.m.

TUESDAY, 23rd July.

Shanghai and North China—23rd July, 11 a.m.

Philippine Islands, Sandakan, Australia, New Zealand and New Guinea via Port Darwin—23rd July, Registration 1.45 p.m. Letters 2.30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 24th July.

Swatow, Amoy and Fochow—24th July, 1 p.m.

FRIDAY, 26th July.

Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, U.S.A. & States, Central and S. America and Europe via Victoria, B.C.—26th July, Registration 11.45 a.m. Letters 12.30 p.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

July 18th, 12th, 17th.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure has decreased moderately along the east coast of China, and increased slightly elsewhere. The depression has moved to the westward of Shanghai.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.60 inches. Total since January 1st 43.66 inches against an average of 45.13 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District Forecast.

1 Hongkong to Gap Road—S.W. winds, moderate, fine.

2 Formosa Channel—The same as No. 1.

3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamoo—The same as No. 1.

4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan—The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

July 18, a.m.

Station Hour Barometer Temperature Humidity Wind Force Weather.

Victoria 6a 29.66 72 95 S.W. 2b

Namuro 6a 29.66 72 95 S.W. 2b

Hakodate 6a 29.66 72 95 S.W. 2b

Kobe 6a 29.66 72 95 S.W. 2b

Yokohama 6a 29.66 72 95 S.W. 2b

Kyushu 6a 29.66 72 95 S.W. 2b

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ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

JULY 18th, 19th & 20th

"THE SEVEN PEARLS"

EPISODE II

EPISODE 12

"THE GEMS OF JEOPARDY."

"BURIED ALIVE."

"FROM LONDON TO LARAMIE"

Two-part LONESOME LUKE Comedy.

BRITISH GAZETTE No. 452.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER AND SURVEYOR.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction the following

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

Situate in TAI YUEN STREET, WANCHAI, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong

TO BE SOLD BY THE MORTGAGEE By PUBLIC AUCTION ON

FRIDAY the 26th day of July, 1918, at 3 P.M.

by MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

At his Sales Room in Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

PARTICULARS OF THE ABOVE MENTIONED PROPERTY.

The piece or parcel of ground situate in Victoria Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as Sub-sections 1, 2 and 3 (or Remaining Portion) of Section B, of Inland Lot 508 with the messuages or tenements thereon known as Nos. 36, 38 and 40 TAI YUEN STREET.

The property is held under a Lease from the Crown for the term of 999 years.

The area of the said piece or parcel of ground is 3,573 square feet or thereabouts and the Crown Rent payable in respect thereof is \$54 51 per annum.

For further particulars of the property and Conditions of Sale apply to

MESSRS. DENNIS & BOWLEY, Solicitors for the Vendor, 6, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong, or to

MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT, The Auctioneer, Duddell Street, Hongkong.

NOTICES.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD., Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

CAST IRON RAINWATER PIPES AND FITTINGS.

FRANK SMITH & CO., 6, DES VOEUX ROAD, CENTRAL, TEL. 2050, HONGKONG.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by George William Cade Barnett at 11, Los House Street, in the City of Victoria, Hong Kong.

AN Interim Dividend of Three Dollars, per share for the six months ending 30th June 1918, will be payable on FRIDAY 26th July on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY the 19th to FRIDAY the 26th July (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

General Agents for the West Point Building Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 10th July, 1918.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

AN Interim Dividend of Three and half Dollars per share for the six months ending 30th June, 1918, will be payable on FRIDAY 26th July on which date Dividend Warrants may